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press of Buffalo, on the splendid beginning which has been made there in promotion of the great and rapidly triumphing cause of world organization and peace.

Samuel J. Barrows. Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, whose recent death from pneumonia in New York City brought sincere sorrow to his many friends, had done large and effective service in many ways for the cause of humanity and peace. After an extended career as a preacher and editor, and a term of service in Congress, he became the Secretary of the New York State Prison Reform Association, a position which he held to the end of his life. In fulfillment of the duties of this position he traveled widely in the investigation of prison systems of different countries, and officially represented the United States government in several international prison congresses. Mr. Barrows was one of the early members of the Interparliamentary Union, and for a number of years he was the only representative from the United States in this great organization, whose meetings he regularly attended and whose work he assiduously promoted to the end of his life. At the Mohonk Conferences he was also a prominent figure, serving both in the important work of the Business Committee and speaking frequently on the floor of the meetings. Two years ago Mr. Barrows was the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the American Peace Society, of which he had many years been a member. His subject was the "Bulwarks of Peace," and his chief contention that the effort to kill war with war, violence with violence, had never been and could not be a success. Mr. Barrows was not a radical peace man, nor given to overzealousness in promoting the cause of peace. But he clearly conceived the evil and irrationality of war and the normality of peace, and he strove steadily in his own way to promote such ideas and sentiments, and such relations of acquaintanceship and friendly coöperation among the nations as would eventually and inevitably, he believed, make war impossible and amity and peace the settled order of the world.

Work of the Assistant Secretary. At the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, on May 25, a meeting of clergymen and representatives of the various women's clubs of the city was held under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women. The address was given by James L. Tryon, Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society. The occasion brought together a highly cultivated audience. Mrs. Enoch Rauh, president of the Council of Jewish Women, acted as chairman. Mr. Tryon was followed by Judge Buffington, of the United States Circuit Court. Music, readings and decorations were a part of the program.

Mr. Tryon had, on May 18th, spoken at the three high

schools in Worcester, at each of which a prize essay on peace and arbitration was read by one of the pupils, the best selected from the whole school, which had been asked to write on the subject.

On May 23d he addressed the Castle School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., where a large number of the students, under the leadership of their principal, joined the American Peace Society, believing the cause to be of first importance to educated women.

On May 14th, at Portland, Me., Mr. Tryon spoke to the Council of Women and the upper classes of the Clifford School; on May 17th to the Waltham High School; on May 10th at the Massachusetts Agricultural College; and on June 2d to the class in International Law at Harvard University on "International Law and the World Peace Movement."

News from the Field.

At the Interstate Intercollegiate Peace Oratorical Contest, arranged by the Intercollegiate Peace Association and held at the University of Chicago on May 4, during the second National Peace Congress, the first prize was won by Levi T. Pennington of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. We hope to publish this oration in an early number of our paper as a sample of the kind of work being done by the young men in our universities and colleges.

At the spring meeting of the Commission of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, May 1, sixteen members were present and eight others represented. Baroness von Suttner, who had resigned her position as Vice-President, was made Honorary President of the Bureau. Mr. Emile Arnaud of France was unanimously chosen Vice-President. Dr. A. Gobat, who has acted as Secretary since the death of Elie Ducommun, was made Honorary General Secretary of the Bureau. The principal business of the meeting was the final approval of the program of the eighteenth Universal Peace Congress, to be held at Stockholm August 31 to September 5. A telegram of greeting was sent to the Hague Court, which was meeting that day for the settlement of the Casablanca difference between France and Germany.

Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the Association for International Conciliation, has recently delivered a lecture on "Franco-German *Rapprochement*" in the President's salon of the Prussian House of Lords. About four hundred persons belonging to the Reichstag, the government and to "All Berlin" were present, including Baron Manteuffel, President of the Prussian House of Lords. The address was given on the invitation and under the auspices of the Committee on Franco-German *Rapprochement*. It was much applauded as Mr. d'Estournelles frankly developed his view that concessions ought to be made on both sides in order that a satisfactory agreement might be reached. The speech has been put into German and widely circulated among prominent Germans.

The second annual meeting of the Utah State Peace Society, a Branch of the American Peace Society, held

in the Jewish Synagogue, Salt Lake City, on the evening of May 16, was a stirring occasion. The synagogue was filled with a deeply interested assembly. Former Governor John C. Cutler, President of the Society, presided. Governor Spry was with him on the platform and was one of the speakers. He said he stood ready to do anything in his power to aid the movement, both officially and as an American citizen. The other speakers were Mr. Mathoniah Thomas, Rev. E. I. Goshen, Rabbi Freund of the Synagogue, and Prof. Torild Arnoldson of the State University, who made the principal address. The report of the meeting given in the *Deseret Evening News* indicates that the speeches were all strong, direct and optimistic, and that the peace movement has already taken a good hold on the people of Salt Lake City. Much of the speedy success of the Utah Peace Society is due to the earnest and tireless efforts of the Secretary, J. M. Sjodahl, editor of the *Deseret Evening News*. A resolution was adopted at the close of the meeting, asking the national government to do whatever it could in favor of the arbitration of all international differences, and that Utah's delegates in Congress be requested to present this petition to President Taft.

The death of William Christie Herron, President of the Cincinnati Peace Society, takes away a most valuable peace worker. He had been actively associated with the movement only about four years, and for the last year his health had been such that he was able to do but little service. But what he had done in securing the observance of the 18th of May in the schools of Cincinnati, the observance of Peace Sunday in December, in the purchase (at his own expense) and distribution of literature, in the organization of public meetings, etc., showed him to be a man of devotion and influence, and if his health had not broken down he would certainly have made the Cincinnati Society a power for good. At the Methodist General Conference at Baltimore last year, of which he was a lay member, he prepared and got adopted a set of strong resolutions committing that great organization to the high ideals and policies of the peace movement. We very much hope that the Cincinnati Peace Society will be able immediately to secure a worthy successor of Mr. Herron, and that peace work in that city may not be allowed to lag at this most important moment in the progress of the movement.

Brevities.

. . . In the Peace Day celebration in Honolulu, Hawaii, a remarkable discourse was given by Hon. John G. Woolley in the Christian Church, the burden of which was that though "war remains, and will remain some years more, yet light is shining over it and through it, and it dies slowly but certainly." He declared that "this land of churches and schools and boundless wealth and unlimited opportunity, with perhaps the most potent voice in the family of the powers, ought to 'seek peace and pursue it.'"

. . . A fine address on "Teaching Peace through Instruction in American History" was delivered on May 14 by Wilbur F. Gordy, Superintendent of the Springfield (Mass.) schools, before the Association of New England

School Superintendents, in Boston. "In impressing the great ideal of peace and goodwill upon men of all classes and countries, we need to inspire our pupils with the thought that nations cannot truly and nobly live without a due consideration for other nations." "Justice and righteousness are the keystone of national greatness."

. . . In the Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rome, N.Y., the 18th of May was observed by an interesting peace program given by eleven students, under the direction of the Principal, Edward Perkins Clarke. The program covered the cost of a big cannon shot, a Dreadnaught, of armaments and pensions, cost in lives, the immorality, futility and barbarity of war, arbitration, a world parliament, disarmament and an international constabulary.

. . . The Young People's League for International Federation, under the direction of Miss Mary J. Pierson, held a Peace Day meeting in coöperation with the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, New York, at 8 P. M., on May 18. There were essays by delegates and brief addresses by several speakers.

. . . Former Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks were received in audience by the Emperor and Empress of Japan on May 31. The Emperor was especially cordial. He wished Mr. Fairbanks to carry back to the people of this country an assurance of the ever-increasing reliance of the Japanese people upon the goodwill of the United States.

. . . Mr. W. H. Galvani, who represented the State of Oregon in the Chicago National Peace Congress by appointment of the Governor, has been, since his return home, telling the citizens of Portland, the students of the High School, the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, etc., the story of the great Congress, which he considers one of the most important mileposts in the history of the peace movement. He is arousing the citizens of Portland with a view to organizing an Oregon Peace Society, as a Branch of the American Peace Society.

. . . In his address at the Mohonk Conference on May 21, Hon. Richard Bartholdt expressed the hope that a peace society might be organized in every Congressional District of the nation with the view of bringing public opinion to bear upon Congressmen in favor of the practical peace program which will come before the third Hague Conference.

. . . Ambassador Bryce, in his remarks at the closing session of the Mohonk Conference, said: "All the nations, both of this hemisphere and of the other, have every possible reason for endeavoring to keep the peace. Interest as well as conscience and duty prescribe that course."

. . . At the recent annual State Convention of the North Carolina Sunday School Association, held at Concord, N. C., Prof. Franklin S. Blair, who had represented the Association at the North Carolina Peace Congress, made an interesting report in which he set forth the efforts which he had made to prevent the Congress from committing the North Carolina peace workers to support of a big navy.